



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

but everything concurs to inspire us with the hope of receiving the assistance of active and learned physicians, who appreciate the advantages of a system of observations, which would lay a foundation for the complete medical statistics of the kingdom.

Periodical Phenomena : Annual and Diurnal Variations.

Meteorology and Physics.	{	Temperature of the air, water, and earth. (Thermometer.)
		Pressure of the atmosphere. (Barometer.)
		Humidity of the air. (Hygrometer.)
		Quantities of rain, hail, and snow, &c. (Udometer.)
		Electricity of the air. (Electrometer.)
		Direction and force of the wind.
		Magnetic declination and power.
		Radiation of light.
		Tides.
		State of the sky.
Chemistry.	{	Meteors, (Aurora Borealis, Shooting Stars, &c.)
		Analysis of air and water.
Botany and Agriculture.	{	Leafing of trees and plants.
		Opening of the bud.
		Fructification.
		Fall of the leaf.
		Periods of tilling the earth.
		—— of the maturity of fruits and vegetation.
		—— of harvests.
		—— of hay ditto.
		—— of vintages.
		Arrival, passage, and departure of migratory birds.
Zoology.	{	—— of fishes.
		Appearance of different butterflies.
		Other entomological phenomena.
		Reproduction of animals.
		Mortality of ditto.
		Seasons of hunting and fishing.
		Fecundation, births.
Man.	{	Marriages.
		Deaths and their causes.
		Diseases and their duration.
		Insanity.
		Crimes.
		Suicides.
		Consumption of food, traffic by the post, and on roads.
		Ditto of Sea-ports.

*Royal Decree, dated 20th Oct., 1841, for the Regulation of the Functions and Operations of the Central Statistical Commission of Belgium, appointed by a Decree of 16th March, 1841.**

LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians, to all present and to come, Greeting :

Whereas, by the 5th article of our Decree of the 16th March last, it was ordained that the manner of executing the functions and conducting the labours of the Central Commission of Statistics should be determined by special regulations, to be drawn up by our Minister of the Interior, in concert with the heads of the other departments, and to be submitted to us for our approbation ;

And Whereas such a code was prepared by the Central Commission of Statistics, at its meeting of the 1st Sept., 1841 :

* See vol. iv. p. 226.

Upon the report of our Minister of the Interior, and the counsel of the other heads of the executive,

We have decreed, and do decree—

Art. 1. The principal functions of the Commission are :

1. To draw up a complete report of the Statistics of the country.
2. To point out the omissions or superfluous details which exist in the official statistical publications.
3. To give advice as to the forms of returns proposed for the collection of statistical information, and as to the forms of the tables in which the information collected should be abstracted, which will be forwarded to it from the different ministerial departments, and, in case of need, to propose forms of returns.
4. To guard against unnecessary labour in the duplicate preparation or publication of the same returns.
5. To give explanatory notices upon reports submitted to the King, relating to the statistical labours of the several departments, whenever such reports are to be made public.
6. To transmit general statistical publications to the Minister of the Interior.
7. To make whatever propositions may appear necessary to introduce unity of design, or improvements in the statistical labours of the government.

Art. 2. The Commission will correspond with the Minister of the Interior, with reference to the carrying out of its objects, and the latter will communicate the views of the commission to the chief of the department concerned, who will adopt them or modify them, if he deems it necessary. Its communications with other departments or public authorities will be conducted through the medium of the Minister of the Interior.

Art. 3. Provincial or local Commissions of statistics may be established.

The members of such commissions shall be nominated by the Minister of the Interior, upon the recommendation of the central Commission.

Art. 4. The Commission may, with the authority of the Minister of the Interior, enter into direct communication with scientific bodies or learned men, either in Belgium or abroad, who are engaged upon statistics, or sciences connected with it. It may also appoint corresponding members with the approbation of the Minister.

Art. 5. The Commission shall publish an official account of its labours, which shall contain—

1. Minutes of its sittings.
2. All documents relating to the statistics of the country, which are not of a nature to form special publications.
3. Notices or articles concerning national, foreign, or comparative statistics, which may be addressed to it.
4. Reports, or other documents, the publication of which would be interesting.

The Commission, in ordering the insertion of unofficial documents or articles, will take care not to hold itself unanswerable for the opinions advanced by the authors.

Art. 6. The ordinary meetings of the Commission shall be held, by

written notices, every fortnight. Independently of the ordinary meetings, the Commission may assemble on extraordinary occasions, if the members, or the president, think proper.

Art. 7. Minutes shall be made of each meeting; these shall be read at the commencement of the following meeting, and, after their adoption, be transcribed into a register, and signed by the president and secretary. A copy shall be forwarded to the Minister of the Interior.

Art. 8. The assembly shall not be empowered to deliberate unless at least one-half of the members be present: their names shall be entered upon the minutes.

Art. 9. A register to receive the signature of the members present shall be deposited in the office, and kept by the secretary.

Art. 10. The President shall open and close the meetings, announce the correspondence, determine the order of the speakers, put questions, pronounce decisions, and, after having consulted the Commission, appoint a day for the next meeting, as well as the order of business. He shall be especially charged with the execution of these regulations.

Art. 11. The Secretary shall draw up the minutes of the meetings, read the papers, take charge of the library, archives, and correspondence, and all business appertaining generally to the office.

Art. 12. All letters shall be signed by the president and secretary.

Art. 13. A register shall be kept of all letters received or sent.

Art. 14. In case of the absence of the president or secretary, they shall be replaced by a member appointed by the Commission to act during their absence.

Art. 15. Every member shall have the right of making propositions. These shall be signed and placed in the hands of the president, and notice must be taken of them in the minutes. The discussion upon them shall take place at the ensuing meeting, if required by two members. The previous question, or the order of the day, may always be called for.

Art. 16. The Commission shall nominate from its body one or more members, to examine communications addressed to it, or propositions which come under its cognizance. The reports of subcommittees shall be made in its name, after having been confirmed by it. The author of a proposition shall invariably be added to the members appointed to examine it.

Art. 17. Members of subcommittees shall have papers transmitted to them according to the order of their nomination, and shall make their observations thereon in writing. The papers and observations upon them shall be sent to the reporter. The commissioner first nominated shall be the reporter, unless otherwise specially determined. The subcommittee shall, if necessary, be summoned by the secretary to draw up the report.

Art. 18. All decisions shall be determined by the majority of votes of the members present. In case of an equality of votes, the discussion shall be adjourned to the following meeting, and if the votes should again be found equal, the president's vote shall decide.

Art. 19. Before the 1st of October, 1842, the names of those members who are to go out at the first and second partial reappointment of

the Commission will be balloted for. The member nominated in place of one who resigns, or who withdraws from the Commission from other motives, shall complete the turn of the person whose place he takes.

Art. 20. The attendance fee shall be 6 francs, and the secretary shall have in addition 1,000 francs, annually, dating from the month succeeding his nomination.

Art. 21. Abstract lists of attendance shall be prepared half yearly, and after signature by the president and secretary, shall be transmitted, together with the documents in support of them, to the Minister of the Interior, in order that the accounts may be settled.

Art. 22. The expenses of the Commission shall be passed to the accounts of the Minister of the Interior, and defrayed out of the sum voted for the publication of general statistics.

Art. 23. Our Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this decree.

Given at Brussels, the 20th October, 1841.

(By the King,) LEOPOLD.

Minister of the Interior, NOTHOMB.

Report on the Condition of the Working Classes in the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull. By the Statistical Society of Manchester.

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association, August 2nd, 1841.]

IN the early part of 1839, the Manchester Statistical Society sent their agent to Hull, to conduct an examination of that town from house to house, in order to extend their inquiries as to the state of education, and the social condition of the population, into a community differing widely, both in character and circumstances, from that of the manufacturing, or of the agricultural districts to which their previous investigations had been confined. The educational part of the inquiry, furnished matter for a copious, and on the whole a favourable report.* The results of the other branch of the inquiry, have been condensed into a series of tables, which are herewith presented, and call for a few preliminary observations.

The examination was conducted by an experienced agent, who visited every house in the town part of Kingston-upon-Hull, and recorded in a book, ruled to the subjoined pattern, (see p. 214) all the information he could obtain, directly or circuitously, by careful and repeated inquiry. It will be readily believed that much suspicion and reluctance were at first encountered; but forbearance and perseverance smoothed the way, and these difficulties were ultimately overcome.

Tables I., II., III., and IV., relate to the numbers, age, and occupations of the resident population, the total of which reaches 37,885. Of these it appears that

95·08	per cent.	are English.
2·24	, ,	Irish.
1·36	, ,	Scotch.
·84	, ,	Foreigners.
·48	, ,	Welsh.
<hr/>		
100·00		

* Published in the 4th volume of the Statistical Journal, p. 156.